

**This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

**Defective images within this document are accurate representations of
the original documents submitted by the applicant.**

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- **BLACK BORDERS**
- **TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- **FADED TEXT**
- **ILLEGIBLE TEXT**
- **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- **COLORLED PHOTOS**
- **BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS**
- **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

(19)



Eur päisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office eur péen des br vets



(11)

EP 0 848 983 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
24.06.1998 Bulletin 1998/26

(51) Int Cl.⁶: **B01D 53/92, B01J 23/44,
B01J 23/58, F01N 3/20**

(21) Application number: **97309964.1**

(22) Date of filing: **10.12.1997**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: **20.12.1996 JP 341834/96**

(71) Applicant: **NGK INSULATORS, LTD.
Nagoya City Aichi Pref. (JP)**

(72) Inventors:
• **Mizuno, Hiroshige
Tajimi-city, Gifu-prefecture, 507 (JP)**

• **Noda, Naomi
Ichinomiya-city, Aichi-prefecture, 491 (JP)**
• **Shibagaki, Yukinari
Kounan-city, Aichi-prefecture, 483 (JP)**
• **Takahashi, Akira
Nagoya-city, Aichi-prefecture, 468 (JP)**

(74) Representative: **Paget, Hugh Charles Edward et al
MEWBURN ELLIS
York House
23 Kingsway
London WC2B 6HP (GB)**

(54) Catalyst for exhaust gas purification and system for exhaust gas purification

(57) A catalyst for exhaust gas purification is capable of purifying the hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide present in the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine. The catalyst has a monolithic carrier and a catalyst layer containing Pd, Ba and a heat-resistant inorganic oxide, formed on the carrier. The amount of Pd supported on monolithic carrier is 100-300 g per ft³ of monolithic carrier (3.53x10⁻³ to

1.06x10⁻² g per cc of monolithic carrier), the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier is 0.010-0.060 g per cc of monolithic carrier in terms of BaO, and the weight ratio of Pd and Ba as expressed as BaO is 1:2 to 1:10. This catalyst for exhaust gas purification is superior particularly in hydrocarbon purification for a low-temperature fuel-rich exhaust gas (such as exhaust gas emitted during cold start) of automobile.

EP 0 848 983 A1

Description**Background of the Invention****(1) Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a catalyst used for purifying the harmful substances such as hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), etc. present in the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine of automobile or the like.

(2) Description of Related Art

Various catalyst techniques have heretofore been proposed for purification of the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine of automobile or the like. Recently, there have been proposed a number of catalysts comprising not only a noble metal (e.g. Pd) (which is an ordinary catalyst active component) but also an alkaline earth metal or an oxide thereof. For example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 23738/1993 is disclosed a catalyst for exhaust gas purification obtained by supporting, on a monolithic structure, a catalyst active component containing a noble metal (e.g. Pd or Rh), an alkaline earth metal oxide, a lanthanum oxide, a cerium oxide, a zirconium oxide and a heat-resistant inorganic oxide.

In recent years, it has been one of the most important technical tasks to effectively purify the unburnt combustible components (e.g. HC, CO and H₂), in particular, HC discharged during the cold start of automobile engine. During the cold start, the engine is usually operated in a rich fuel-to-air ratio and HC is contained in the exhaust gas in a large amount; meanwhile, the catalyst used is still below the operating temperature and its purification ability is low; as a result, a large portion of HC tends to be discharged into the atmosphere without being purified, that is, in an unburnt state. Hence, a technique is desired which can effectively purify the HC present in the exhaust gas discharged during the cold start of engine.

When the above-mentioned prior art is investigated from such a standpoint, the catalyst disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 23738/1993 uses an alkaline earth metal oxide in order to increase the Pd purification ability for NOx in a fuel-rich atmosphere; however, the literature pays little attention to the purification of HC and CO in a fuel-rich atmosphere.

Object and Summary of the Invention

The object of the present invention is to provide a catalyst for exhaust gas purification having improved low temperature performance. In the invention a particular alkaline earth metal and a noble metal are used as catalyst components, the amounts of these components supported on a carrier are optimized for allowing the catalyst to have improved low-temperature light-off performance and, thereby, the catalyst's purification ability for, in particular, HC is increased in a low-temperature and fuel-rich atmosphere such as experienced during the cold start of automobile engine.

According to the present invention, there is provided a catalyst for exhaust gas purification capable of purifying the hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide present in the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine, which catalyst comprises a monolithic carrier and a catalyst layer containing Pd, Ba and a heat-resistant inorganic oxide, formed on the carrier, wherein the amount of Pd supported on monolithic carrier is 100-300 g per ft³ of monolithic carrier (3.53×10^{-3} to 1.06×10^{-2} g per cc of monolithic carrier), the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier is 0.010-0.060 g per cc of monolithic carrier in terms of BaO, and the weight ratio of Pd and Ba as expressed as BaO is 1:2 to 1:10.

According to the present invention, there is also provided a system for exhaust gas purification comprising:

the above-mentioned catalyst for exhaust gas purification, provided in the exhaust pipe of internal combustion engine, and
an adsorbent having hydrocarbon adsorbability, also provided in the exhaust pipe.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic drawing showing a system for exhaust gas purification used in Example.
Fig. 2 is a schematic drawing showing a system for exhaust gas purification used in Example.
Fig. 3 is a schematic drawing showing a system for exhaust gas purification used in Example.
Fig. 4 is a schematic drawing showing a system for exhaust gas purification used in Example.

Fig. 5 is a schematic drawing showing a system for exhaust gas purification used in Example.
 Fig. 6 is a schematic drawing showing a system for exhaust gas purification used in Example.
 Fig. 7 is a schematic drawing showing a system for exhaust gas purification used in Example.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, oxides thereof, etc. have an electron-donating property. Use of such an electron-donating substance as a catalyst component together with a noble metal, in a catalyst allows the resulting catalyst to have improved low-temperature light-off performance. The reason for improvement in low-temperature light-off performance by use of an electron-donating substance is explained as follows.

That is, when a catalyst comprises a carrier and a noble metal supported thereon and comprises no electron-donating substance, the noble metal is covered at the surface with the CO, HC, etc. present in the exhaust gas discharged from an automobile engine, at low-temperatures (e.g. during the cold start). As a result, O₂ is unable to contact with the noble metal and there takes place substantially no purification reaction (oxidation reaction) of CO and HC. As the temperature of the noble metal rises owing to the heat of exhaust gas, etc., the covering of the noble metal surface with CO and HC is weakened owing to the thermal vibration or energy of the noble metal; O₂'s contact with the noble metal becomes possible; and a purification reaction of CO and HC is started.

In contrast, when an electron-donating substance is present close to the noble metal, electrons are donated to the noble metal from the electron-donating substance. As a result, the bonding of the noble metal with CO and HC is weakened; O₂ can contact with the noble metal easily; and a purification reaction takes place at relatively low temperatures.

In the catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention, the catalyst layer requisitely contains Ba as an electron-donating substance. Ba was selected as an electron-donating substance because Ba has a high electron-donatability, is highly heat-resistant and is low in vaporization when subjected to a high-temperature exhaust gas. Incidentally, when used in an actual catalyst, Ba is present as an oxide, i.e. BaO.

In the catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention, the catalyst layer requisitely contains, as well, Pd as a noble metal component. Pd is inexpensive, is highly heat-resistant, and has a high purification ability for HC and CO; therefore, when used in combination with Ba for improvement in low-temperature light-off performance, Pd can exhibit a high purification ability particularly in a fuel-rich atmosphere such as experienced during the cold start of engine.

The catalyst layer of the present catalyst further contains a heat-resistant inorganic oxide of large specific surface area which functions as a substrate for supporting Pd and/or Ba in a highly dispersed state. Suitable as this heat-resistant inorganic oxide are active alumina, zirconia, silica, titania, zeolite, etc. Of these, an active alumina having a specific surface area of 50 m²/g or more is preferred. When Pd is supported on such an active alumina having a high specific surface area, Pd can be supported thereon in a highly dispersed state and, moreover, can have a large surface area for contact with exhaust gas.

The catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention is constituted by forming, on a monolithic carrier by coating, a catalyst layer containing Ba, Pd and a heat-resistant inorganic layer all mentioned above. The monolithic carrier refers to a structure having a large number of passages divided by partition walls and is generally called a honeycomb structure. Suitable as the material for the monolithic carrier are ceramic materials such as cordierite, mullite and the like; foil-shaped metallic materials made of heat-resistant stainless steel such as Fe-Cr-Al alloy or the like; and metallic materials molded into a honeycomb structure by powder metallurgy.

The passage shape (cell shape) of the monolithic carrier may be any of circular, polygonal, corrugated, etc. The external form of the monolithic carrier can be any as long as it is suited for the internal form of an exhaust gas system in which the present catalyst is provided. The cell density of the monolithic carrier is not particularly restricted but is preferably 6-1,500 cells/in.² (cpi²) (0.9-233 cells/cm²). The partition wall thickness of the monolithic carrier is preferably 50-2,000 μm.

The monolithic carrier may be porous or non-porous and there is no restriction as to the porosity. However, the porosity is preferably 0-50%, more preferably 5-25% in view of the strength, oxidation resistance, corrosion resistance and adhesivity to catalyst layer. It is possible to use a monolithic carrier provided with electrodes for electrification, i.e. a honeycomb heater.

Formation of a catalyst layer on the monolithic carrier is usually conducted by coating, on a monolithic carrier, a slurry containing the components of the catalyst layer. The slurry used for formation of the catalyst layer, preferably has a pH of 10 or more. The reason is not clarified, but it has been found out that a catalyst layer formed with a slurry having a pH of 10 or more, as compared with when using a slurry having a pH of less than 10, gives a catalyst of high purification ability.

In the catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention, the amount of Pd supported is 100-300 g per ft³ of monolithic carrier (3.53x10⁻³ to 1.06x10⁻² g per cc of monolithic carrier), preferably 140-240 g per

ft^3 (4.94×10^{-3} to 8.47×10^{-3} g per cc), more preferably 16-220 g per ft^3 (5.65×10^{-3} to 7.77×10^{-3} g per cc). When the amount of Pd supported is less than 100 g per ft^3 (3.53×10^{-3} g per cc), the absolute amount of Pd is insufficient for the HC discharged during the cold start of engine, resulting in insufficient HC purification. Meanwhile, when the amount of Pd supported is more than 300 g per ft^3 (1.06×10^{-2} g per cc), the distance between Pd molecules is near and Pd tends to cause cohesion, resulting in lower purification by Pd.

The amount of Ba supported is 0.010-0.060 g per cc of monolithic carrier, preferably 0.015-0.045 g per cc, in terms of BaO. When the amount of Ba supported is less than 0.010 g per cc in terms of BaO, the electron-donating effect of Ba is insufficient. When the amount is more than 0.060 g per cc, the catalyst easily undergoes thermal deterioration owing to the sintering, resulting in inferior durability of the catalyst.

Further in the present invention, the weight ratio of Pd and Ba (as expressed as BaO) contained in the catalyst, i.e. the weight ratio of Pd and BaO is specified to be 1:2 to 1:10, preferably 1:2.5 to 1:5. When the weight of BaO is less than 2 times the weight of Pd, the amount of electrons donated to Pd is insufficient and the covering of Pd surface with HC and CO in a low-temperature fuel-rich atmosphere such as experienced during the cold start of engine (in this state, O_2 is unable to contact with Pd) is not sufficiently eliminated; as a result, improvement in purification ability is small.

Meanwhile, when the weight of BaO is more than 10 times the weight of Pd, the amount of electrons donated to Pd is excessive and HC and CO are unable to contact with Pd. As a result, O_2 is present on Pd but there is no HC or the like (to be purified) on Pd, resulting in no purification of HC or the like. Further, when, as mentioned later, in the production of a catalyst layer, Pd is first dispersed in and supported on a heat-resistant inorganic oxide (e.g. active alumina) and then Ba is supported, part of Pd is covered by BaO and the amount of Pd necessary for purification is insufficient.

The thickness of the catalyst layer formed on the monolithic carrier is preferably 10-150 μm . When the thickness is smaller than 10 μm , the resulting catalyst has a problem in durability. When the thickness is larger than 150 μm , the diffusion of exhaust gas deep into the inner part of the catalyst layer is difficult and the inner part of the catalyst layer is not effectively utilized.

In the present invention, it is preferable that Pd and Ba contained in the catalyst layer are supported on a heat-resistant inorganic oxide (e.g. active alumina) also contained in the catalyst layer. In that case, when Pd has no direct contact with the heat-resistant inorganic oxide and is supported on Ba (actually, Ba is present in the form of BaO) supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide, Pd tends to cause sintering and cohesion; as a result, the surface area of Pd effective for purification decreases; and the deterioration of catalyst performance is invited at a relatively early timing.

In order to prevent such deterioration of catalyst performance, it is preferable that Pd is supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in such a manner that at least part of Pd is in direct contact with the inorganic oxide. The Pd supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in direct contact therewith, as compared with the Pd supported on Ba supported on the inorganic oxide, is unable to cause cohesion, can maintain its highly dispersed state over a long period of time, and promises excellent durability. This is presumed to be because the bonding between Pd and the heat-resistant inorganic oxide is stronger than that between Pd and Ba.

Direct contact of Pd with the heat-resistant inorganic oxide can be attained by, in the production process of the catalyst layer, supporting Pd on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide prior to the supporting of Ba, and then supporting Ba on the Pd-supported heat-resistant inorganic oxide. For the reason mentioned above, it is most preferable that the total amount of Pd is supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in direct contact therewith. However, almost satisfactory durability is obtained if, in the catalyst layer of final catalyst, the amount of Pd supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in direct contact therewith is larger than the amount of Pd supported on Ba supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide.

In the present catalyst, the catalyst layer may contain, in addition to Pd, other noble metal such as Rh, Pt or the like. Rh, in particular, is effective for improvement in NO_x purifiability. When, in addition to Pd, other noble metal is contained in the catalyst layer, the other noble metal may be mixed with Pd and Ba in the catalyst layer; or, a catalyst layer containing Pd and Ba and a catalyst layer containing other noble metal (and containing no Ba) may be formed, by coating, on two respective monolithic carriers, or on one same monolithic carrier apart in the flow direction of exhaust gas.

Or, the above two catalyst layers may be formed, by coating, on one same monolithic carrier in two laminated layers. In that case, the lamination order of the two catalyst layers is not restricted; that is, any of the layer containing Pd and Ba and the layer containing a noble metal other than Pd (and containing no Ba) may be at the upper (surface) side. However, when Rh is used as a noble metal other than Pd, it is preferable for effective utilization of expensive Rh that a catalyst layer containing Pd and Ba is first formed and then a catalyst layer containing Rh is formed thereon, because this allows easy contact of Rh with exhaust gas.

In the present invention, it is also possible that a plurality of catalyst layers each containing Pd and Ba are formed on respective monolithic carriers, or on one same monolithic carrier apart in the flow direction of exhaust gas, or on one same monolithic carrier in a plurality of laminated layers.

In the present invention, it is also possible that the catalyst layer contains a rare earth element oxide (e.g. CeO_2 or La_2O_3) having oxygen storability and releasability. By adding a rare earth element oxide, the resulting catalyst can have a wider operational range of three-way catalyst and the three-way purifiability during the steady-state operation of engine is enhanced. Further, the catalyst layer may contain Zr from the standpoints of improvement in heat resistance of heat-resistant inorganic oxide (e.g. active alumina) or in improvement of oxygen storability and releasability of CeO_2 or the like, although Zr makes no particular contribution to the improvement in low-temperature light-off performance as intended by the present invention.

The catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention is effective particularly for the purification of low-temperature exhaust gas of fuel-rich composition and is suitable for the purification of the harmful substances present in the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine during the cold start.

Next, description is made on examples of the method for production of the present catalyst for exhaust gas purification. The production method is divided mainly into the following two methods, i.e. impregnation method and predoping method, depending upon the mode of supporting Pd and/or Ba. In supporting Pd, the predoping method is preferred because in supporting a noble metal, the predoping method gives superior durability than the impregnation method.

Impregnation method

On a carrier is supported active alumina which is a substrate for supporting Pd and/or Ba thereon in a highly dispersed state. The resulting material is fired to produce an alumina-supported carrier. The alumina-supported carrier is dipped in a solution in which Pd and/or Ba is dissolved, to support Pd and/or Ba on the alumina. The resulting material is dried and fired. To achieve the above-mentioned direct contact of Pd with alumina, it is preferable that (1) the alumina-supported carrier is dipped first in a solution in which Pd is dissolved, then (2) the resulting Pd-supported alumina-supported carrier is dipped in a solution in which Ba is dissolved, and (3) the resulting material is dried and fired.

Predoping method

On an active alumina powder as substrate is supported Pd and/or Ba. The resulting Pd- and/or Ba-supported alumina powder is supported on a carrier. The resulting material is fired. When Pd and Ba are supported on the same active alumina powder, in order to achieve the above-mentioned direct contact of Pd with the active alumina powder, it is preferable that Pd is first supported on the active alumina powder and then Ba is supported on the resulting Pd-supported active alumina powder.

Then, description is made on the system for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention. As mentioned previously, the present catalyst for exhaust gas purification is superior in low-temperature light-off performance and therefore exhibits early activation and high purification ability during the cold start of engine. When this catalyst is combined with an adsorbent having HC adsorbability and the combination is provided in the exhaust pipe of internal combustion engine as a system for exhaust gas purification, the HC discharged from the engine is adsorbed on the adsorbent during the period from the cold start of engine to the activation of catalyst, whereby a higher purification effect is obtained.

In this system for exhaust gas purification, the adsorbent used in combination with the catalyst is preferably one obtained by forming an adsorbent layer made of a HC-adsorbable substance, on a carrier such as monolithic carrier or the like. The HC-adsorbable substance includes zeolite, active carbon, etc. Since the HC-adsorbable substance must be heat-resistant at temperatures of at least 500°C for use in the exhaust pipe of internal combustion engine, the HC-adsorbable substance is preferably composed mainly of zeolite, SAPO (silicoaluminophosphate), AIPO (aluminophosphate) or the like. A HC-adsorbable substance mainly composed of zeolite is particularly preferred.

Zeolite may be any of a natural product and a synthetic product and has no particular restriction as to the kind. However, zeolite is preferably one having a $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio of 40 or more, more preferably one having a $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio of 80 or more, in view of the heat resistance, durability and hydrophobicity. Preferable specific examples of zeolite are ZSM-5, USY, β -zeolite, silicalite and metallosilicate.

Zeolite can be used in one kind or in combination of two or more kinds. Combined use of a plurality of zeolites different in pore diameters is preferable because it allows adsorption of various hydrocarbons of different molecular sizes ranging from ethylene, propene, etc. (small molecules) to toluene, xylene, etc. (large molecules). The plurality of zeolites may be present in the adsorbent layer in a mixed state, or may be provided in laminated layers. Or, the plurality of zeolites may be supported on one same carrier apart in the flow direction of exhaust gas. For example, two zeolites may be supported on one same monolithic carrier apart at two sites (upstream and downstream sites) of the carrier, or on respective carriers.

Zeolite may be used as it is. However, in order to suppress coking appearing during the adsorption of HC, etc., it is preferred that at least one noble metal selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, etc. is supported on zeolite. Thereby, zeolite can

be regenerated without reducing its adsorbability. As the noble metal supported on zeolite, Pd is preferred because it is most inexpensive and allows efficient regeneration of zeolite. The supporting of noble metal on zeolite, when supporting is made directly on zeolite, is preferably conducted by ion exchange method, in view of the thermal stability. Even when a noble metal is supported on an inorganic oxide such as active alumina or the like and the noble metal-supported inorganic oxide is mixed with zeolite, the regeneratability of zeolite is sufficient. This latter approach is preferred because the resulting adsorbent layer has even a catalytic activity. It is also possible that an adsorbent layer made of zeolite is coated with the above-mentioned noble metal-supported inorganic oxide so that the resulting adsorbent has even a catalytic activity.

(Hereinafter, such an adsorbent having even a catalytic activity is called "adsorbent-catalyst".)

It is also preferred to allow zeolite to contain at least one of the ions of Cu, Ag and Au (the group IB elements) because zeolite can have improved HC adsorbability thereby. In that case, since a lower content of the ion results in lower improvement in HC adsorbability, the content of the ion is preferably 20% or more based on the Al atoms of zeolite, more preferably 40% or more.

The carrier for supporting the adsorbent layer composed mainly of zeolite or the like has no particular restriction as to the form, and there can be used carriers of various forms such as monolithic carrier, pellets, beads, rings and the like. Of these, a monolithic carrier is most preferred.

In the system for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention, it is preferred that the adsorbent is provided upstream of the catalyst in the flow direction of exhaust gas. In the present system, the adsorbent adsorbs HC, etc. present in the exhaust gas discharged during the cold start of internal combustion engine and the adsorbate is desorbed from the adsorbent with the temperature increase of the adsorbent caused by the heat of exhaust gas. Therefore, by providing the catalyst downstream of the adsorbent in the flow direction of exhaust gas, the purification efficiency for the HC, etc. discharged during the cold start can be increased remarkably.

In the present purification system, the HC, etc. adsorbed on the adsorbent is desorbed therefrom with the temperature increase of the adsorbent and purified by the catalyst. As mentioned previously, the catalyst of the present invention, as compared with conventional catalysts, is activated at low temperatures owing to the reaction mechanism involving electron donation; therefore, between the temperature at which HC desorption from the adsorbent starts and the temperature at which the catalyst is activated, the difference is small and, as a result, the HC discharged in a large amount during the cold start can be purified effectively.

In the present exhaust gas purification system, a plurality of the catalysts of the present invention each having excellent low-temperature activation may be used. For example, when each one catalyst of the present invention is provided upstream and downstream of the adsorbent, the HC discharged prior to the activation of the upstream catalyst is adsorbed by the adsorbent, then desorbed, and purified by the downstream catalyst; after the upstream catalyst has been activated, purification is conducted also by the upstream catalyst.

As mentioned previously, the exhaust gas purification catalyst and the exhaust gas purification system both according to the present invention exhibit high purification abilities during the cold start of internal combustion engine. In order to further increase the purification abilities during the cold start or to increase the purification abilities during the steady-state operation of engine, it is possible to additionally provide a different catalyst in the exhaust pipe of engine. When a different catalyst is provided, for example, downstream of the exhaust gas purification catalyst of the present invention, the different catalyst is heated by the reaction heat generated in the present exhaust gas purification catalyst which is activated at an early timing of cold start and, as a result, can reach its operating temperature earlier than usual. The different catalyst preferably contains Pd as a catalyst active component.

In conducting exhaust gas purification during the cold start of engine by using the exhaust gas purification catalyst or the exhaust gas purification system both according to the present invention, when, for a certain period of cold start, an oxidizing gas (e.g. secondary air) is introduced into the exhaust gas at a site of the exhaust pipe upstream of the catalyst in the flow direction of exhaust gas, or the ratio of air (for combustion) amount and fuel amount is controlled so that the oxygen amount in exhaust gas is increased, the combustion reaction of catalyst is promoted and the early activation of catalyst is achieved. In the present exhaust gas purification system using an adsorbent, as the HC adsorbed on the adsorbent begins to be desorbed with the temperature increase of the adsorbent caused by the heat of exhaust gas, the HC concentration in exhaust gas increases and the oxygen required for purification (combustion) of HC becomes insufficient; hence, the above-mentioned introduction of oxidizing gas or control of the ratio of air amount and fuel amount is preferred for making-up of oxygen.

Example

The present invention is hereinafter described in more detail by way of Examples. However, the present invention is not restricted to these Examples.

[Production of catalysts]

(Catalyst 1)

5 An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial γ - Al_2O_3 , and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 4). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06×10^{-3} g/cc) and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 1.

15 (Catalyst 2)

An aqueous platinum chloride solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial γ - Al_2O_3 , and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pt-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. To the Pt-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was added an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 4). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pt and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Pt = 50 g/ft³ (1.77×10^{-3} g/cc) and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 2.

(Catalyst 3)

30 An aqueous rhodium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial γ - Al_2O_3 , and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. To the Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was added an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 4). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Rh and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Rh = 10 g/ft³ (3.53×10^{-4} g/cc) and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 3.

40 (Catalyst 4)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial γ - Al_2O_3 , and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid, followed by pulverization in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

45 The Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06×10^{-3} g/cc), BaO = 0.04 g/cc and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 4.

(Catalyst 5)

55 Catalyst 5 was produced in the same manner as in the case of th catalyst 4 exc pt that th amount of Pd supported on monolithic carri r was changed to Pd = 50 g/ft³ (1.77×10^{-3} g/cc).

(Catalyst 6)

Catalyst 6 was produced in the same manner as in the case of the catalyst 4 except that the amount of Pd supported on monolithic carrier was changed to Pd = 500 g/ft³ (1.77x10⁻² g/cc).

(Catalyst 7)

Catalyst 7 was produced in the same manner as in the case of the catalyst 4 except that the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier was changed to BaO = 0.005 g/cc.

(Catalyst 8)

Catalyst 8 was produced in the same manner as in the case of the catalyst 4 except that the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier was changed to BaO = 0.20 g/cc.

(Catalyst 9)

Catalyst 9 was produced in the same manner as in the case of the catalyst 4 except that the amount of Pd supported on monolithic carrier was changed to Pd = 300 g/ft³ (1.06x10⁻² g/cc) and the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier was changed to BaO = 0.01 g/cc.

(Catalyst 10)

Catalyst 10 was produced in the same manner as in the case of the catalyst 4 except that the amount of Pd supported on monolithic carrier was changed to Pd = 120 g/ft³ (4.24x10⁻³ g/cc) and the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier was changed to BaO = 0.06 g/cc.

(Catalyst 11)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial γ -Al₂O₃, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al₂O₃ powder. The Pd-predoped Al₂O₃ powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid, followed by pulverization in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al₂O₃ powder.

The Pd/Ba-predoped Al₂O₃ powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 4). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al₂O₃ in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06x10⁻³ g/cc), BaO = 0.04 g/cc and Al₂O₃ = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 11.

(Catalyst 12)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial γ -Al₂O₃, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al₂O₃ powder. The Pd-predoped Al₂O₃ powder was mixed with BaO particles and an appropriate amount of water. Thereto was added an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al₂O₃ in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06x10⁻³ g/cc), BaO = 0.04 g/cc and Al₂O₃ = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 12.

(Catalyst 13)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial γ -Al₂O₃, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized,

and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid, followed by pulverization in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

The Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with CeO_2 particles and an appropriate amount of water. Thereto was added an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba, Al_2O_3 and CeO_2 in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06×10^{-3} g/cc), BaO = 0.04 g/cc, Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc and CeO_2 = 0.03 g/cc. The coated carrier was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 13.

(Catalyst 14)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid, followed by pulverization in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

To the Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder were added an appropriate amount of water and a powder obtained by mixing CeO_2 with an aqueous zirconium oxynitrate solution in a ratio of $\text{CeO}_2/\text{ZrO}_2 = 100/10$, drying the mixture at 500°C for 1 hour and firing. To the resulting mixture was added an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba, Al_2O_3 , CeO_2 and ZrO_2 in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06×10^{-3} g/cc), BaO = 0.04 g/cc, Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc, CeO_2 = 0.03 g/cc and ZrO_2 = 0.003 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 14.

(Catalyst 15)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution, an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. To the Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was added an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06×10^{-3} g/cc), BaO = 0.04 g/cc and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 15.

(Catalyst 16)

An aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid, followed by pulverization in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

The Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft³ (7.06×10^{-3} g/cc), BaO = 0.04 g/cc and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 16.

(Catalyst 17)

The catalyst 1 was dipped in an aqueous barium nitrate solution to support, on the carrier of the catalyst 1, Pd, Ba

and Al_2O_3 in amounts of $\text{Pd} = 200 \text{ g/ft}^3$ ($7.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), $\text{BaO} = 0.04 \text{ g/cc}$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 0.065 \text{ g/cc}$. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 17.

(Catalyst 18)

Catalyst 18 was produced in the same manner as in the case of the catalyst 4 except that the aqueous barium nitrate solution was changed to an aqueous barium hydroxide solution.

(Catalyst 19)

An aqueous rhodium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 4). In the slurry was dipped the catalyst 4 to support, on the carrier of the catalyst 4, Rh, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of $\text{Rh} = 10 \text{ g/ft}^3$ ($3.53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/cc}$), $\text{Pd} = 200 \text{ g/ft}^3$ ($7.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), $\text{BaO} = 0.04 \text{ g/cc}$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 0.08 \text{ g/cc}$. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 19.

(Catalyst 20)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid, followed by pulverization in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

The Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a catalyst obtained in the same manner as in the catalyst 3 but having a different Al_2O_3 content, to support, on the carrier of the catalyst, Rh, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of $\text{Rh} = 10 \text{ g/ft}^3$ ($3.53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/cc}$), $\text{Pd} = 200 \text{ g/ft}^3$ ($7.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), $\text{BaO} = 0.04 \text{ g/cc}$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 0.08 \text{ g/cc}$. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 20.

(Catalyst 21)

An aqueous rhodium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. Separately, an aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid. The resulting material was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

The Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder and the Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder were mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Rh, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of $\text{Rh} = 10 \text{ g/ft}^3$ ($3.53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/cc}$), $\text{Pd} = 200 \text{ g/ft}^3$ ($7.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), $\text{BaO} = 0.04 \text{ g/cc}$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 0.08 \text{ g/cc}$. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 21.

(Catalyst 22)

An aqueous rhodium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Rh-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with

an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having an alumina solid content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry (pH 4). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) by the upper half in the lengthwise direction, to support, on the carrier, Rh and Al_2O_3 in required amounts. The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce a carrier coated with Rh-supported Al_2O_3 .

Separately, an aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid. The resulting material was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

The Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having a solid alumina content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to obtain a slurry (pH 10). In the slurry was dipped the above-produced carrier coated with Rh-supported Al_2O_3 , by the lower half in the lengthwise direction, to support, on the carrier, Rh, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Rh = 10 g/ft^3 ($3.53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/cc}$), Pd = 200 g/ft^3 ($7.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), BaO = 0.04 g/cc and Al_2O_3 = 0.08 g/cc . The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 22.

(Catalyst 23)

An aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid were added to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and they were pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was impregnated with an aqueous barium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid. The resulting material was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 700°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powder.

In this manner were obtained two kinds of Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powders different in composition. Each of the Pd/Ba-predoped Al_2O_3 powders was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having a solid alumina content of 2.5%. The resulting material was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce two kinds of slurries (pH 10). In one of the slurries was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm) to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Pd = 120 g/ft^3 ($4.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), BaO = 0.024 g/cc and Al_2O_3 = 0.039 g/cc . The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to obtain a catalyst comprising a carrier and a first catalyst layer formed thereon. Successively, the catalyst was dipped in the other slurry to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in total amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft^3 ($7.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), BaO = 0.03 g/cc and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc . The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 23.

(Catalyst 24)

Commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ was mixed with an aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having a solid alumina content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to obtain a slurry (pH 4). In the slurry was dipped a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 93 mm and a length of 100 mm). The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce a $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ -supported carrier. The $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ -supported carrier was dipped in an aqueous palladium nitrate solution, dried and fired to produce a Pd/ Al_2O_3 -supported carrier. The Pd/ Al_2O_3 -supported carrier was dipped in an aqueous barium nitrate solution to support, on the carrier, Pd, Ba and Al_2O_3 in amounts of Pd = 200 g/ft^3 ($7.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cc}$), BaO = 0.04 g/cc and Al_2O_3 = 0.065 g/cc . The resulting material was subjected to a drying step and a firing step to produce catalyst 24.

(Catalyst 25)

Catalyst 25 was produced in the same manner as in the case of the catalyst 19 except that the catalyst 4 was changed to the catalyst 1.

(Catalyst 26)

To commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ were added cerium acetate and cerium oxide [an oxygen storage capacity (OSC) improver

in steady-state operation] in an amount of 30% by weight in terms of oxide. The mixture was wet-pulverized, dried, and calcinated at 550°C to obtain an $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CeO}_2$ compound oxide. This compound oxide was impregnated with an aqueous H_2PtCl_6 solution or an aqueous $\text{Rh}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ solution, dried, and fired at 500°C to obtain a Pt-supported $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CeO}_2$ compound oxide and a Rh-supported $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CeO}_2$ compound oxide. To each of these compound oxides were added appropriate amounts of water and acetic acid. One of the resulting mixtures, containing the Pt-supported $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CeO}_2$ compound oxide was coated on a monolithic carrier (a cordierite honeycomb manufactured by NGK Insulators, Ltd. having a diameter of 144 mm and a length of 100 mm) to allow the carrier to support 0.15 g/cc of the Pt-supported $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CeO}_2$ compound oxide as a first catalyst layer. On the first catalyst layer was coated the other mixture containing the Rh-supported $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CeO}_2$ compound oxide, to allow the first catalyst layer to support 0.05 g/cc of the Rh-supported $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CeO}_2$ compound oxide as a second catalyst layer. The resulting material was fired at 500°C to produce catalyst 26. Incidentally, the total amount of supported noble metals in the catalyst 26 was 40 g/ft³ (1.41×10^{-3} g/cc) (Pt/Rh = 5/1).

[Production of adsorbent-catalyst]

0.12 g/cc of β -zeolite (a product of The PQ Corporation) ($\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio = 150) was supported on a cordierite honeycomb structure (a product of NGK Insulators, Ltd.) having a diameter of 144 mm, a length of 100 mm, a rib thickness of 150 μm and a cell density of 400 cells/in.²). The resulting material was fired at 550°C to form a first layer of β -zeolite on the honeycomb structure. Separately, to commercial $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ were added an aqueous palladium nitrate solution and an appropriate amount of acetic acid. The mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours. The resulting slurry was dried at 100°C for 15 hours, pulverized, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder. The Pd-predoped Al_2O_3 powder was mixed with an appropriate amount of water. Thereto were added an appropriate amount of acetic acid and an alumina sol having a solid alumina content of 2.5%. The resulting mixture was pulverized in a ball mill for 15 hours to produce a slurry. The slurry was coated on the first layer formed previously on the honeycomb structure, and fired to form a second layer on the first layer, whereby an adsorbent-catalyst was produced. The supported amounts of the second layer were Pd = 150 g/ft³ (5.30×10^{-3} g/cc) and Al_2O_3 = 0.05 g/cc.

[Evaluation of light-off performances of catalysts]

The catalysts 1-25 produced above were evaluated for light-off performance according to the following method. In the exhaust gas line of an actual engine was set any of the above-produced catalysts so that the exhaust gas temperature at the gas inlet became 750°C; and the engine was operated for 60 seconds at an A/F ratio close to the stoichiometric ratio (14.4). Then, fuel feeding was cut for 5 seconds to shift the A/F ratio to a lean fuel side. In this engine operational mode including the above fuel-cutting, each catalyst was subjected to aging for total 100 hours. To the catalyst after aging was fed an artificial gas having a composition of Table 1 (A/F=14.4), at a space velocity of 40,000 hr⁻¹; the gas temperature was increased at a rate of 10°C/min from room temperature; the temperature at which the conversion of HC component in the gas became 50%, was measured and taken as the light-off temperature of the catalyst. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 1

Component	Concentration
CO ₂	13%
O ₂	1.3%
CO	1.8%
H ₂	0.6%
HC	3,000 ppmC
NO	950 ppm
H ₂ O	10%
N ₂	Balance

Table 2

	Light-off temp. (°C)	Remarks
Catalyst 1	307	Pd catalyst (containing no Ba).
Catalyst 2	393	Pt catalyst (containing no Ba).

Table 2 (continued)

	Light-off temp. (°C)	Remarks
Catalyst 3	319	Rh catalyst (containing no Ba).
Catalyst 4*	238	Present catalyst (standard).
Catalyst 5	280	Containing less than 100 g/ft ³ of Pd.
Catalyst 6	275	Containing more than 300 g/ft ³ of Pd.
Catalyst 7	299	Containing less than 0.010 g/cc of BaO.
Catalyst 8	283	Containing more than 0.060 g/cc of BaO.
Catalyst 9	288	Containing BaO of less than 2 times the amount of Pd.
Catalyst 10	284	Containing BaO of more than 10 times the amount of Pd.
Catalyst 11*	270	The slurry used had a pH of less than 10.
Catalyst 12*	252	Containing Ba in the form of BaO particles.
Catalyst 13*	238	CeO ₂ was added.
Catalyst 14*	239	CeO ₂ and ZrO ₂ were added.
Catalyst 15*	246	Pd and Ba were supported by co-impregnation (simultaneous supporting).
Catalyst 16*	258	Ba was supported first and then Pd was supported.
Catalyst 17*	251	Pd was supported by predoping and Ba was supported by impregnation.
Catalyst 18*	248	Barium hydroxide was used for supporting of Ba.
Catalyst 19*	238	The surface layer contained Rh and the inner layer contained Pd/Ba.
Catalyst 20*	238	The surface layer contained Pd/Ba and the inner layer contained Rh.
Catalyst 21*	257	The catalyst layer contained Pd, Ba and Rh in a mixed state.
Catalyst 22*	241	The Pd/Ba-containing layer and the Rh-containing layer were supported apart on the carrier.
Catalyst 23*	238	Two Pd/Ba-containing layers different in composition were supported on the carrier in laminated layers.
Catalyst 24*	260	Both Pd and Ba were supported by impregnation.
Catalyst 25	306	The surface layer contained Rh and the inner layer contained Pd (but no Ba).

(The catalysts with a * mark are the catalysts of the present invention.)

[Constitution of exhaust gas purification systems]

Using the catalysts and adsorbent-catalyst produced above, exhaust gas purification systems shown below were constituted. Incidentally, each numeral shown in Figs. 1 to 7 was shown in the following description of each system by adding parenthesis to the numeral to avoid confusion between the symbols indicating the kinds of catalysts and adsorbent-catalyst and the numerals used in Figs. 1 to 7.

(System A)

As shown in Fig. 1, the catalyst 19 (8) was provided in the exhaust pipe of an engine (2) at an upstream site. Between the engine (2) and the catalyst 19 (8) was provided an O₂ sensor (4) for A/F ratio control. The distance between the engine manifold outlet and the catalyst 19 (8) was 600 mm. At a position 1,200 mm distant from the engine manifold outlet was provided the catalyst 26 (14).

(System B)

As shown in Fig. 2, System B was constituted in the same manner as in the case of System A except that the catalyst 19 (8) was changed to the catalyst 25 (10).

(System C)

As shown in Fig. 3, the catalyst 19 (8) was provided in the exhaust pipe of an engine (2) at an upstream site. Between the engine (2) and the catalyst 19 (8) were provided an O₂ sensor (4) for A/F ratio control at an upstream site

and a hole (6) for secondary air introduction for promotion of activation at a downstream site. The distance between the engine manifold outlet and the catalyst 19 (8) was 600 mm. At a position 1,200 mm distant from the engine manifold outlet was provided the catalyst 26 (14).

(System D)

As shown in Fig. 4, System D was constituted in the same manner as in the case of System C except that the catalyst 19 (8) was changed to the catalyst 25 (10).

(System E)

As shown in Fig. 5, in the exhaust pipe of an engine (2) were provided the adsorbent-catalyst (12) at an upstream site and the catalyst 19 (8) at a downstream site. Between the engine (2) and the adsorbent-catalyst (12) were provided an O₂ sensor (4) for A/F ratio control at an upstream site and a hole (6) for secondary air introduction for promotion of activation at a downstream site. The distance between the engine manifold outlet and the adsorbent-catalyst (12) was 600 mm, and the distance between the adsorbent-catalyst (12) and the catalyst 19 (8) was 30 mm. At a position 1,200 mm distant from the engine manifold outlet was provided the catalyst 26 (14).

(System F)

As shown in Fig. 6, in the exhaust pipe of an engine (2) were provided the catalyst 19 (8) at an upstream site and the catalyst 25 (10) at a downstream site. Between the engine (2) and the catalyst 19 (8) were provided an O₂ sensor (4) for A/F ratio control at an upstream site and a hole (6) for secondary air introduction for promotion of activation at a downstream site. The distance between the engine manifold outlet and the catalyst 19 (8) was 600 mm, and the distance between the catalyst 19 (8) and the catalyst 25 (10) was 30 mm. At a position 1,200 mm distant from the engine manifold outlet was provided the catalyst 26 (14).

(System G)

As shown in Fig. 7, in the exhaust pipe of an engine (2) were provided the catalyst 19 (8), the adsorbent-catalyst (12) and the catalyst 19 (8) in this order from the upstream side. Between the engine (2) and the catalyst 19 (8) were provided an O₂ sensor (4) for A/F ratio control at an upstream site and a hole (6) for secondary air introduction for promotion of activation at a downstream site. The distance between the engine manifold outlet and the catalyst 19 (8) was 600 mm, and the distance between the catalyst 19 (8) and the adsorbent-catalyst (12) was 30 mm. At a position 1,200 mm distant from the engine manifold outlet was provided the catalyst 26 (14).

[Evaluation of performances of exhaust gas purification systems]

Each of the above-prepared Systems A to G was fitted to a test vehicle having a six-cylinder engine of 4,000 cc displacement mounted thereon. A FTP (LA-4 mode) was conducted. In Systems C to G, in order to obtain an oxygen-excessive exhaust gas, secondary air was introduced from the hole for secondary air introduction, using an air pump, at a rate of 100 l/min for 90 seconds from the engine cranking. The exhaust gas discharged from the engine was collected by the CVS method and measured for emission values. The results are shown in Table 3. As shown in Table 3, the systems using the present catalyst, as compared with other systems, could give remarkably low emission values.

Table 3

	HC emission (g/mile)	NOx emission (g/mile)	Secondary air introduction
System A*	0.113	0.32	No
System B	0.163	0.41	No
System C*	0.099	0.38	Yes
System D	0.129	0.56	Yes
System E*	0.071	0.36	Yes
System F*	0.093	0.36	Yes
System G*	0.060	0.35	Yes

(The systems with * mark are systems using a catalyst of the present invention.)

As described above, the catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention is superior in low-temperature light-off performance and can effectively purify the harmful substances present in the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine of automobile or the like; in particular, the HC discharged in a large amount during the cold start of automobile engine. Further, the system for exhaust gas purification according to the present invention, which comprises the above catalyst superior in low-temperature light-off performance and an adsorbent having HC adsorbability, can even more effectively purify the HC discharged during the cold start.

Claims

1. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification capable of purifying the hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide present in the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine, which catalyst comprises a monolithic carrier and a catalyst layer containing Pd, Ba and a heat-resistant inorganic oxide, formed on the carrier, wherein the amount of Pd supported on monolithic carrier is 100-300 g per ft³ of monolithic carrier (3.53×10^{-3} to 1.06×10^{-2} g per cc of monolithic carrier), the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier is 0.010-0.060 g per cc of monolithic carrier in terms of BaO, and the weight ratio of Pd and Ba as expressed as BaO is 1:2 to 1:10.
2. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 1, wherein the heat-resistant inorganic oxide is active alumina.
3. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 1, wherein the Pd and Ba in the catalyst layer are supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide.
4. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 3, wherein at least part of the Pd is supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in direct contact therewith.
5. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 4, wherein part of the Pd is supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in direct contact therewith, the rest of the Pd is supported on the Ba supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide, and the amount of the Pd supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in direct contact therewith is larger than the amount of the Pd supported on the Ba supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide.
6. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 3, wherein the total amount of Pd is supported on the heat-resistant inorganic oxide in direct contact therewith.
7. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 1, wherein the catalyst layer on the monolithic carrier is formed by coating, on the monolithic carrier, a slurry of pH 10 or more containing the components of the catalyst layer.
8. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 1, wherein the catalyst layer further contains a noble metal other than Pd.
9. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 8, wherein the noble metal other than Pd is Rh.
10. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 8, wherein the catalyst layer is divided into a Pd- and Ba-containing layer and a layer containing a noble metal other than Pd (and containing no Ba) and the two layers are formed apart on one same monolithic carrier by coating.
11. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 10, wherein the Pd- and Ba-containing layer and the layer containing a noble metal other than Pd (and containing no Ba) are formed in two laminated layers on one same monolithic carrier.
12. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 11, wherein the layer containing a noble metal other than Pd (and containing no Ba) is laminated on the Pd- and Ba-containing layer.
13. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 1, which is useful for purification of the harmful substances present in the exhaust gas discharged from an internal combustion engine during the cold start.

14. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 1, wherein the catalyst layer further contains C O₂.

15. A catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 1, wherein the catalyst layer is produced by supporting Pd on a heat-resistant inorganic oxide and then supporting Ba on the Pd-supported heat-resistant inorganic oxide.

16. A system for exhaust gas purification comprising:

a catalyst for exhaust gas purification comprising a monolithic carrier and a catalyst layer containing Pd, Ba and a heat-resistant inorganic oxide, formed on the carrier, wherein the amount of Pd supported on monolithic carrier is 100-300 g per ft³ of monolithic carrier (3.53×10^{-3} to 1.06×10^{-2} g per cc of monolithic carrier), the amount of Ba supported on monolithic carrier is 0.010-0.060 g per cc of monolithic carrier in terms of BaO, and the weight ratio of Pd and Ba as expressed as BaO is 1:2 to 1:10, provided in the exhaust pipe of internal combustion engine, and an adsorbent having hydrocarbon adsorbability, also provided in the exhaust pipe.

17. A system for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 16, further comprising a different catalyst provided in the exhaust pipe.

18. A system for exhaust gas purification according to Claim 17, wherein the different catalyst contains Pd as a catalyst active component.

Fig.1

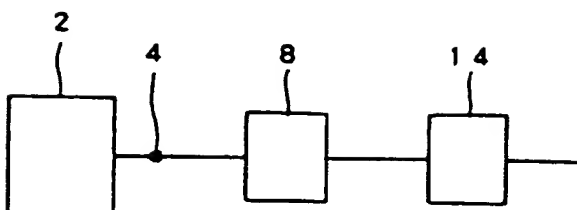


Fig.2

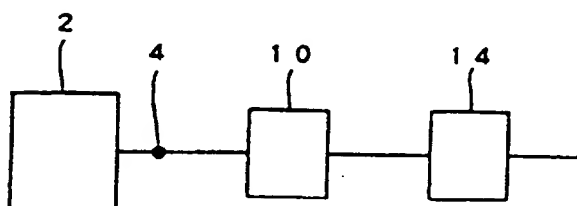


Fig.3

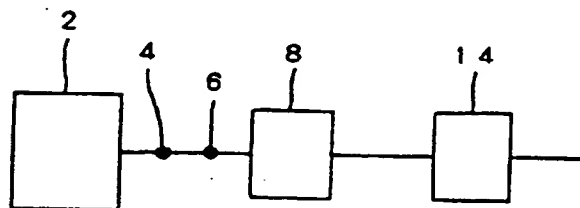


Fig.4

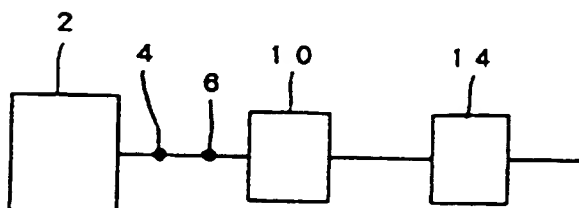


Fig.5

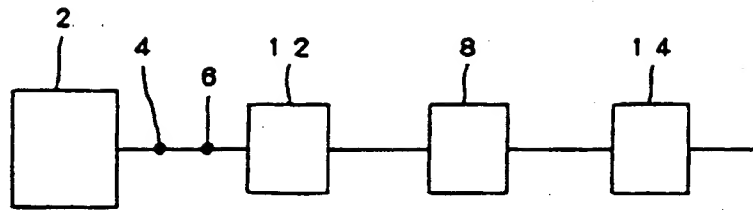


Fig.6

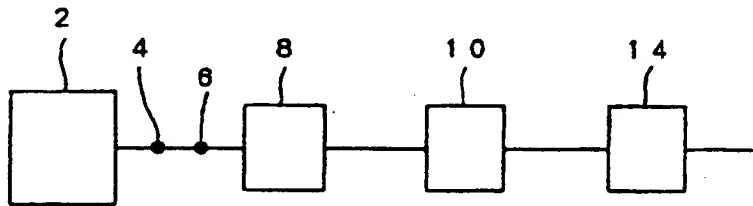
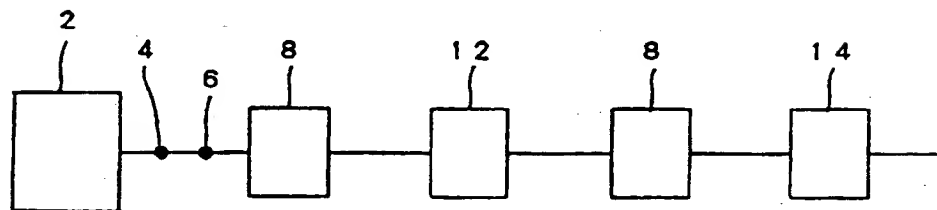


Fig.7





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 97309964.1
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
A	Derwent Accession on Questel, week 9406, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 94-045140, Class B01D; & JP 6-378 A (NISSAN MOTOR). --	1-4, 8, 16	B 01 D 53/92 B 01 J 23/44 B 01 J 23/58 F 01 N 3/20
A	EP 0358123 A2 (DEGUSSA AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT) 14 March 1990 (14.03.90), claims. --	1, 2, 8, 14, 16	
A	Derwent Accession on Questel, week 9310, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 93-079630, Class B01D; & JP 5-23599 A (NIPPON SHOKUBAI). --	1, 8	
A	Derwent Accession on Questel, week 7805, London: Derwent Publications Ltd., AN 78-09554A, Class B01 D; & JP 52-152891 A (NISSAN MOTOR). -----	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 6) B 01 D B 01 J F 01 N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 17-03-1998	Examiner BECKER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EP 0 848 983 A1 (P. 04/01)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)